

GUEST EDITORS' NOTE

The thirteenth Old World Conference in Phonology was organized by Eötvös Loránd University in January 2016. Since the programme included a number of papers worthy of a wider audience, we have contacted *Acta Linguistica Academica* (*Hungarica* back then) if they were interested in publishing a selection of these. The publisher's answer must be obvious: here is the result.

We have accepted nine of the papers submitted for publication. They spread through two issues of the journal. This first issue contains five of them.

The first paper, by Eugeniusz Cyran (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin), argues that strict criteria on phonological categoryhood coupled with strict privativity of representation inevitably lead to a conclusion that sonorants must not contain a prime responsible for voicing. Assuming that this prime is also not supplied to sonorants in the course of phonological derivation, this class of segments, contrary to observed patterns, should be inactive with respect to voicing phenomena. He uses pre-sonorant sandhi voicing in Cracow-Poznań Polish to show how such apparent patterns can be dealt with without compromising these theoretical assumptions. This, however, has consequences which bear on almost every aspect of laryngeal phonology. One of them is the possibility that the prime [voice] is not present in some “voice” languages.

James White and Faith Chiu (University College London) present results from an ERP study showing that English speakers exhibit distinct neural responses to CCVC nonce words according to the phonological well-formedness and attestedness (in English) of the onset cluster. The results suggest that listeners first perform a phonological analysis on potential words before submitting them to a lexical search.

Shih-chi Yeh (National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan) takes a fresh look at variation in stress assignment in central Paiwan villages. Based on new data, she shows that stress is sensitive to a three-way distinction of syllable weight and that the role of schwa in stress assignment parallels its distributional properties.

The structure and interpretation of Polish passives is the topic of the paper by Sławomir Zdziebko (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin). He shows that the realization of Polish passives is influenced by the specific properties that a given participle shares with its verbal base. These include: argument structure, aspectual type, the conjugation class and the phonological properties of the stem. The paper offers an account of how these variables are reflected in the exponence and morphophonology of Polish passives.

The last paper of this issue by Eva Zimmermann (Leipzig University) assumes that tones are not phonological primitives but have a complex internal featural structure which predicts that the same surface tone can have different phonological representations in one language. Based on the analysis of tones in two Otomanguean languages, she argues that this assumption of sub-tonal features allows a straightforward analysis for different patterns of apparently exceptional or asymmetric behaviour of floating tones.

The remaining four papers will be published in the next issue of the journal.

We would like to express our gratitude to the authors for their prompt and responsive work, to our reviewers, who have written meticulous reviews which improved the quality of these papers, but whose identity must remain our secret, to the former OTKA (National Scientific Research Funds, grant #104897) for partial sponsoring of the conference, and to the editors of *Acta Linguistica Academica* for providing the space and infrastructure for publishing these papers.

Tolle, lege.

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